



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of the vascular plants of Washington and to call attention to the more important problems, both taxonomic and ecological, which have become disclosed." The plan of the work is practically that of Dr. RYDBERG's, namely a list of species with synonymy, range, etc., but with simple keys for general identification. The views as to the limitations of genera and species, however, are much more conservative, the author making the following interesting remarks: "It is at least doubtful if the very large number of new names thus occasioned does not more than counterbalance any advantage argued in favor of the practice. Certainly the carrying of the practice to such an extreme that genera are considered to be made up of species of similar habit, rather than to be based on structural character, seems inadvisable. Neither does it impress one as a valid argument that, because in some extremely natural families the genera must perforce be based on very slight differences, similar characters must be given equal consideration in all families." The pages given to an account of the botanical explorers of Washington, beginning with MENZIES, are most interesting, as is also the account of the physiographic features of the flora. The "annotated catalogue" comprises a very long list of vascular plants, and it is interesting to note that 185 of them are endemic, two of the genera included in the list (*Rainiera* and *Hesperogenia*) being monotypic. The number of gymnosperms is almost exactly that given above for Colorado, but the pteridophytes are more numerous, a list of 64 being given.—J. M. C.

AN INTRODUCTION to plant physiology by the LINSBAUERS³ is very welcome and it is to be hoped that an English edition will be prepared. While too elaborate for our secondary schools at present, and yet too elementary for higher students, the work contains a great deal that may be efficiently adapted to any first course. The diction is semipopular. The first commendable feature one notes is the logical arrangement of the topics. The experiments (nearly 300) accompany the text, in fact are really a part of it. Following each chapter is a series of problems for independent investigation, so that each chapter first equips the student for independent work and then suggests that he do some as indicated. The difficult topics of semipermeability, osmosis, etc., are skillfully approached by preliminary experimentation with imbibition phenomena. Physical explanations involving such difficult subjects as solution-tension are very properly omitted. The treatment of some processes is far from modern. The combustion conception of respiration is developed. Photosynthesis is called "assimilation" and contrasted with respiration, which is also given the name of "dissimilation." This is a very unfortunate confusion of both terms and ideas. Of the seventy-eight cuts of the text proper, seven illustrate apparatus original in design.—RAYMOND H. POND.

³ LINSBAUER, LUDWIG, und LINSBAUER, Karl, *Borschule der Pflanzenphysiologie. Eine experimentale Einführung in das Leben der Pflanzen.* 8vo. pp.—figs. 78. Carl Konegen, Vienna. 1906.